THE N°. 93.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *February* 3, 1747.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

From the Camp at AMBIE, near MAESTRICHT, October 12.

COunt Clermont having joined the grand Army under Marshal Saxe upon the 9th, the Enemy made a Motion upon the 10th, and passed the Jaar that Afternoon with their whole Force. This Motion having convinced us that their Intention was to attack us, our heavy Baggage was that Night sent to Maestricht; Orders were given for the Foot to lie with their Accoutrements on, the Horse to be saddled, and the whole Army to be under Arms an Hour before Day. The Dispositions were made at Prince Charles's Quarters for receiving the Enemy, by the Prince and Marshal Bathiani, with great Skill and Judgment; and every Person being at their Post, early the next Morning we perceiv'd the Enemy in the Plain, marching towards us, their Foot being form'd into three Columns, with a large Train of Artillery at the Head of each Column.

Our Right was extended upon a Plain half a Mile beyond Gneedan, having the Villages of Endill, Sling and Fexhe in their Front, which they occupied with twelve Battalions. Between the last Village and Liers was a Plain, and this was in Front of the Hanoverian Infantry. In Front of the British and Hessian Foot was the Village of Liers: In Front of the Hanoverian Cavalry was that of Warem, and between the Scotch Greys and the Left of the Dutch Line was the Village of Roucoux. Major-General Zastrow, with two British, four Hanoverian, and two Hessian Battalions, having Brigadier Douglas under him, was ordered to defend these three last Villages; Prince Waldeck, who was to have defended that of Roucoux, having been obliged to post a great Detachment to the Suburbs of Liege, upon Intelligence that the French designed to take post there that Night. The Prince of Hesse and General Howard, with the Foot that remained, were to endeavour to support these Villages; and the Cavalry to fall upon any of the French Horse that might attempt to pass between them, or as much as possible to protect our Flank to the Dutch.

The Enemy in three Columns was by this Time advanced so near, that three Batteries which we had erected, began to play upon them. They immediately attack'd Prince Waldeck's Left with great Fury, but were repuls'd several Times with extraordinary Bravery, by that Prince and the Troops under him; the Scotch Brigade particularly behav'd extremely well: They were however overpowered by Numbers, and forced to give Way, after a very gallant Defence. Our three Villages were at the same Time attack'd by 55 Battalions, in Columns, by Brigades; and as soon as one Brigade was repulsed, another came on: And our eight Battalions, under Major-General Zastrow, after having done wonderfully well, were at last obliged to abandon the Villages of Warem and Roucoux; the Major-General supporting himself still at Liers, with the Battalions under Prince Frederick and Major-General Howard. Sir John Ligonier rallied the Battalions which had suffered so much; the Hanoverian Regiment of Maidell, and the Hessian Regiment of Manspach, having stood their Ground to the last, and retired Quarters, to that few of them escaped. The Battalions of Bootslaer and Donop suffered likewise extremely, notwithstanding which they rallied, and drove the Enemy, who were advanced into the Plain, back again to the Village. The Battalions of Graham and Howard, which were in Roucoux, lost also a great many Men; but to the last maintained a hollow Way, where they were posted by Sir John Ligonier, and were of great Use. Brigadier Douglas, who commanded them, having done every Thing that a good and gallant Officer could do. As soon as Prince Waldeck, whose Troops had begun to give way, was inform'd that the Villages were lost, he retreated in good Order, and taking behind our Left, marched towards the Meuse by St. Peter's Berg.

In these Circumstances our Retreat was resolv'd, and executed in the following Manner.

The three Battalions which Sir John Ligonier had sent for in the Night from Maestricht, and who arrived with Brigadier General Houghton as the Action was beginning, were placed in a right Angle with the Scotch Greys facing the Flank, which the Dutch had before, when this came even with the Prince of Hesse, he had Orders to join that. General Somerfeldt had form'd another Flank a little farther to receive us, and the Prince and Marshal another under Prince Dourlach; and when we came there, we found, by the Prince's and Marshal's Disposition, a Rear Guard of 20 Squadrons, 12 Battalions, and 12 Companies of Grenadiers; so that in spite of perhaps 100 Pieces of Cannon, and all the Musket-shot they could bring to bear, the Retreat was made with great Regularity and Order; the Rear Guard consisted of the Imperialists, the Marshal insisted upon it, as they had not suffered in the Action. We have certainly quitted the Field with as little Disadvantage as could be in a Battle, if that can be called a Battle, where two Thirds of our Army were not engaged, the Action having been wholly on the Left. The Enemy did not think it to pursue us; but not being able, for Want of Wood in this advanced Season, to stay on the other Side of the Meuse, we pass'd that River this Morning. We have not yet a List of the Killed and Wounded; the French cannot have lost less than 10,000 Men; and our Loss, in the Gross, is not more than 5000. The Cannonading was terrible on both Sides.

Count la Lippe and Lieutenant-General Smissart are wounded, Major General Veldtman kill'd, Lieutenant Col. Montague is kill'd, and many others who are not as yet known. Manspach's Regiment has six Captains kill'd, and Maidell's has not one Officer left. The Enemy had not less than 176 Battalions upon the Field of Battle. Our Cavalry shew'd the greatest Desire to fall upon that of the Enemy, but they kept themselves constantly under the Protection of their Foot and Cannon; and when the French Infantry came out on the Plain, they gallop'd up with great Spirit to charge them, Lord Rothes being at the Head of the first Line, and Lord Crawford at the second of the English, and drove them back Sword in Hand into Hedges much faster than they came on.

What contributed greatly to our ill Success in this Action was, that the People of Liege had the Night before introduced the French into the Town, and put them into possession of it, just in Prince Waldeck's Back; whose Disposition was excellenty made before that Accident, having a Flank upon his Left of eight Battalions, with a great Ravine, and very difficult Ground before them, and his Left Wing of Horse to support it.

Prince Charles of Lorrain, and Marshal Bathiani gave their Orders in all parts during the whole Action, with the greatest Judgment and Intrepidity.

Maestricht, October 14. At present the Allies possess the same camp they went into on the 12th, but it is believed they will soon go down the Meuse to Venlo and Ruremonde. The French encamp at Tongres, and we are assured they have detached 30,000 men for France. We are not without Apprehensions of a visit from them, after the Allies have removed themselves further off. According to lists which we see at present of the kill'd, wounded and missing, at the late [illegible]

11th, the Imperialists have lost 400, the English 500, the Hanoverians 1200, the Hessians 800, the Dutch 1349, and the Bavarians 534; together 4783; which number daily diminishes by the stragglers that continually join the army. We have also lists of the loss of the French, according to which it exceeds 8000 men, amongst whom are 2 lieutenant generals, 3 field marshals, 465 officers, including colonels and ensigns. At present we are ignorant of the number of our officers who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, but it is imagined to be very small.

Hague, October 14. By several letters from Paris we have advice, that they had received news by express from Britany, that an English squadron had landed a body of men at Quimperlay; who, after plundering some rich convents and villages, in that neighbourhood, which refused to pay the contributions demanded, marched to Port L'Orient the 4th or 5th instant. That the principal commissary of the East-India company, with an officer of the port, and a captain of horse who was in garrison there, went out thereupon to confer with the English general upon the articles of capitulation for the surrender of the place; but that not being able to come to any agreement, the English attacked, and entered the town on the 6th, and had done such damage to the magazines of the company, as, according to some letters, amounted to three millions of livres; tho' our accounts say, they found no considerable quantity of merchandize there. That the British troops, after having spent seven hours only at Port L'Orient, marched to besiege Port Louis.

That the French court, upon the receipt of the above news, had sent orders for raising the ban and ariere ban of the province, in order to oppose the farther progress of the British troops; and that the city of Paris was in such consternation, that the exchange was shut up on Saturday the 8th instant, and the actions of the East-India company bore no price.

Amsterdam, October 28. By letters from Paris of the 24th instant, the English troops, under the command of general St. Clair, had intrench'd themselves strongly on the peninsula of Quiberon. They had erected three batteries, and the fleet had a good bay to ride in, and was secure from all winds. They had also made a cut through the isthmus which joins the point of Quiberon to the continent. Some letters mention, that after having landed the troops, the English squadron was sailed, in order to lay siege to Belleisle. It was added, that the English had not committed any outrages, but that the alarm among the merchants was renewed; and that the duke de Penthievres was upon the point of setting out for Britany, the marshal la Farre was already gone thither, together with Messieurs Rotelin, de St. Prix, Cocclegan, and de Contades; and that the duke de Rohan was getting together 1000 gentlemen of that province.

We have letters from Vannes of the 20th instant, which say, that four days after the English troops had reimbark'd, their fleet appeared off the castle of Quiberon, and summoned the governor to surrender, threatening, in case of refusal, to use the garrison with the utmost rigour; and that the governor had thereupon surrendered to them. That the town of Vannes was in the utmost consternation, the guards of the coast having retired with precipitation upon the landing of the English troops; that by their position, all communication with Belleisle was cut off; and that several English men of war were cruizing off that Island, it order to prevent any supplies being sent from the coast thither; that an order was arrived from court, strictly prohibiting any ship of what nation soever, from going out of any of the ports of Britany.

LONDON, September 8.

To his most Excellent Majesty GEORGE the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of the Pastors of the Churches in his Majesty's Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, in NEW-ENGLAND, assembled in BOSTON, at their Annual Convention, *May* 28, 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Pastors of the Churches in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, beg Leave to take this first Opportunity to express our utmost Detestation of the unnatural, wicked, and traiterous Rebellion, rais'd in Great-Britain, and abetted by the grand Supporters of the Papal Interest, against your Majesty's Royal Person and Crown, in Favour of an abjur'd Pretender, train'd up in the Bigotry and Tyranny of the Romish Principles and Practices, utterly destructive to all true Religion and Liberty; and to assure your Majesty, that as in the Days of your Royal Father, so in the present Day, we know not a single Man belonging to any of our Assemblies, but what is firmly attached to your Royal Person and Illustrious House. At the same Time we congratulate your Majesty upon the Success of your Arms, under the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke against the infatuated Men, whom Heaven indeed has righteously made a Scourge to the British Nations, while yet, they are but the vile and contemptible Tools of France and Spain. And in the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, we make it our fervent Prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the World, that all the Enemies to your Majesty, and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, may be cloathed with perpetual Shame.

We beg leave also joyfully to congratulate your Majesty upon the wonderful Success God has given to your American Forces, in the Reduction of that important Key of North America, Cape Breton, to your Majesty's Government; which we can't but hope and trust in God, shall never be wrested out of your Royal Hands.

We chearfully rely on your Majesty's Royal Goodness, under God, still to protect us and our Churches, in the Possession of our invaluable Rights; and that our Province, which have so signaliz'd their Loyalty, shall always find Favour in the Eyes of our Gracious King, while we constantly present our hearty Prayers to Almighty God, for the long Prosperity of your Majesty's Reign, and the Continuance of your Crown in your Royal Family, throughout all Generations.

Signed in the Name, and by the Appointment of the said Pastors,

JOSEPH SEWALL, *Moderator.*

September 20. According to private Letters from the Hague, his Sardinian Majesty is inclined to acquire the Kingdom of Corsica, by accepting the Offer of it from its Inhabitants, by which Accession he will become a more considerable Power in Italy, and a more useful Ally to Great Britain, and her Fleets will then be able to succour his Dominions with Ease, and enable him to sustain the Balance of power in Italy, which by this Augmentation of Territory must be put into his Hands.

September 27. Last Tuesday Night two messengers arrived at Baron Wassenaar's, and it is said, among other Advices, brought an Account, that the King of Sardinia and General Brown had order'd 36,000 Austrians, under the command of the marquis de Botta, to march directly to Provence in France.

M. D' Argenson told count Wassenaar at parting. That possibly some Powers might be in no Haste for a Peace, and if they were not, it should not be forced upon them; that it was true his master wished it, but would stay till other Folks wished it as well as he. 'Tis believed this relates to the Courts of Vienna and Turin, of whose Plenipotentiaries we hear nothing with Certainty.

Our advices from the Hague speak, at the same time, of the Negotiations being push'd briskly forward at the courts of Peterborgh and Munich, for Troops to support the Interest of the common cause; when at the same time they tell us, that a peace is on the point of being concluded; which is again remarkably contradicted by the Queen of Hungary's refusing to accept of any Terms; nor does it seem at all more likely, that the court of Great Britain will accept them. The Article of Dunkirk only is a sufficient Bar in the present Situation of Things; but the important point of Cape-Breton not to be surmounted.

It is said, by the same canal, that the British Ministry would give up Cape-Breton for an Equivalent; but an Equivalent is not in the power of France to give, no, not if they would give us back all our old possessions; nor is there any Thing in the West or East-Indies, any thing like an Equivalent; from whence it is concluded, that if any such Answer has been given to that point, it really meant no more than a genteel Refusal of the Terms proposed.

Upon the whole, there is nothing so clear and obvious, as the Impracticability of a peace with the French, until they are beat to their Hearts content, and Great Britain is possessed by Assent of all North-America; from whence it may be justly inferr'd, that there is more Truth in the News of the Negotiations, than in that of a peace being on the carpet.

Admiralty-

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 14. Capt. Palliser, in his Majesty's Sloop Weazel, being on a cruize off the Isle of Wight, on the 8th Instant, at Ten in the Morning, saw a Shallop, which he gave chace to, and at one o'Clock came up with her and took her. She was called the Jeantie, a French Privateer belonging to Boulogn, mounted Six Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and had 48 Men on board, and was commanded by Antoine Collior.

When Capt. Palliser had shifted the Prisoners, he gave chace to another Vessel, and at dark came up with her and took her. She was called the Fortune, a French Privateer of Honfleur, mounted ten Carriage and ten Swivel Guns, and had 95 Men on board, commanded by John Gillière. Both the Prizes are brought safe into Portsmouth.

By private Letters from Breda we hear, that the French Minister having received a Letter from his court, relating to the Invasion on the Coast of Britany, immediately paid the Earl of Sandwich a Visit, produc'd this Letter, and desired him to convey it to London; at which the Earl discover'd the greatest Surprize, and said, "It would be highly imprudent in him to trouble his court with a Paper penn'd in such Terms, on the score of Re-paying the most aggravating Insults."

Last Tuesday there was a Council of War at Kensington, at which his Majesty was present, when a Proclamation was ordered to be issued, for summoning of the Parliament to meet, and sit for the Dispatch of Business, on the 18th of November next.

On Saturday Night capt. Haldane arrived in Town with Expresses from the Allied Army in Flanders; and on Sunday Night another Express arrived in Town from the aforesaid Army.

Capt. Haldane has brought further Advices of the Battle; which Advices say, that the French make their loss amount to 7000 Men, and that they refuse to comply with the Terms of the Cartel settled between the two Crowns: the Reason of their Refusal is because the King of England has suffered, they say, some of the Officers belonging to France to be hang'd.

The French having left Liege, we hear that a Body of the Allies are marched into the Suburbs of that City, and that 30,000 of them will keep their Winter Quarters there.

By a Letter from Flanders we are told, that the whole Loss of the English, kill'd and missing at the Battle in Flanders, is no more than three Hundred and sixty Men.

They write from Paris, that the last Orders sent to their Minister at Breda are absolutely to demand a Suspension of Arms throughout all Europe, before he enters upon Business.

October 23. Yesterday a Court-Martial met at Deptford, when the President pronounced Sentence against Admiral Matthews, which was, that he was rendered incapable of serving in his Majesty's Royal Navy for the future. After which, Admiral Matthews desired the Court's Leave to have a copy of their Minutes, but he was answered, that he must apply to the Lords of the Admiralty for them.

Private Letters from Holland tell us, that every Body at the Hague shew unusual Resentment at a very singular, but insolent Stroke of Wit, thrown out by the Marquis de Puysieux, who having been ask'd in the politest Manner, Whether his most christian majesty might not be engaged to abandon a Part of his Conquests for the conveniency of the Troops of the Allies; he answered, "He doubted not, his majesty having already, in respect to their conveniency, order'd very good Winter Quarters for thirty five Dutch Battalions in the Heart of his own Dominions."

October 30. Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl of Harrington, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, resign'd the seals on account of his Age and Infirmities; and we hear his Lordship is to have a Pension of 4000*l.* per Annum during his Life.

And the same Day the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield was appointed secretary of state in his Room.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, October 28.

The ships of War that came with Admiral Lestock, were, the Princess, Devonshire, Edinburgh, Coates, Tilbury, Hastings, Fly sloop, Mortar-Bomb, and Vulcan Fireship, and the Superb, and three others are gone convoy with the Land Forces to Ireland.

On sunday arrived the Galloper Tender from *St. Maloes*, with 175 English Prisoners.

P. S. I am just informed the Exeter man of war, and Scipio fireship, Part of Admiral Lestock's squadron, arrived last Night.

The Troops that are gone to Cork in Ireland to Victual, are, it is said, to sail from thence to the West-Indies.

October 18. In the late Action, near Liege, the French lost near 400 officers.

The King of Sardinia's Answer, on being desired to send a Minister to Breda, was, That he was contriving more effectual Design of their Meetings, than if he sent thither the ablest Minister in his Kingdom: That, in his Mind, the only Way to treat of Peace was at the Head of an Army; but that, as soon as he had Notice from his Allies of the least Probability of Success, he should not be the last to come into any Measures which appeared for the Good of the common Cause.

We hear that there are Letters in Town with an Account, that two French Men of War, belonging to the Marquis d'Anville's Squadron, were return'd to Brest, having been separated in a Gale of Wind; and that a third had been drove ashore near Brest, by some of the Men of War under the command of Admiral Anson.

His Prussian Majesty having demanded the Guarantee of the Empire for all his Dominions in it, the Empress has insisted, that he shall at the same Time guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction. This that Prince refuses, and charges the Court of Vienna with joining together Things that have no Relation to each other; it being stipulated in the Treaty of Dresden, that the Empress should guarantee all the Dominions of the King of Prussia; but that the King should guarantee only those Estates of the House of Austria that lie in the Empire, nothing being said of the Pragmatic Sanction. This Dispute will probably occasion some fresh Uneasiness.

Some are of Opinion, that if the War continues in the Netherlands, the King of Prussia will intermeddle in it, under the pretext of maintaining the Neutrality of the Bishoprick of Liege.

The late Battle in that Bishoprick, near the Capital of the same Name, seems to have put an End to the Campaign, as the French are separated, and gone into Winter Quarters.

The true Reason of the French for offering Battle, and the Allies for accepting it upon their Retreat, seems to have been in order to influence the Winter Conferences at Breda, by striking an advantagious Blow at the close of the Campaign. What the French will gain by their Success, or whether this Blow may not break off the pursuit of Peace, cannot yet certainly be known: But we find Sir John Ligonier cautious to prevent any bad Impressions from its being made on the Earl of Sandwich by the French; for which purpose he wrote a Letter concerning it, while upon the March, to his Excellency, when he had no more convenient Desk than a palisade. As to the present State of the Meeting at Breda, we do not find that it has yet produced any Thing in Form.

ANNAPOLIS.

A few Days since, one *John Carr*, a Stay maker of this City, attempting to pass over *Patapsco* with his Horse, the Ice broke under them, and both were drowned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Monday next will be Published,

TWO SERMONS: Together with a PREFACE, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them. *By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of* St. Thomas's, *in* Baltimore *County.*

THIS is to give Notice, that the Subscribers being appointed to appraise, value, and inspect such Part of the Cargo and Materials of the Brigantine *James and Martha*, lately stranded on the South-West End of *Kent-Island*, as is or may be saved; do therefore forewarn any Person from concealing any part thereof, or in any wise meddling with the Hull, or any Thing thereunto belonging; otherwise may expect to be dealt with according to Law.

N. B. A proportionable Reward will be given to any Person, who shall either inform of, or save any part of the said Vessel or Cargo, so that the Subscribers may come at them. And, in case of Concealment, a more extraordinary Reward, provided the Concealers may be brought to public Justice.

January 29, 1746. THOMAS MARSH, JOHN SMITH.

To be LET,

BY the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, that large Mansion House, on the North West Fork of *Nanticoke* River; also sundry Out-houses, a Store house, Counting house, Pack house, Salt house, Granary houses, Milk house, Kitchen, a Prize house with 16 Prizes, all commodious, and conveniently situated for the Purchase of any Commodities suitable for the *London*, *West India*, or Northern Trade. Also sundry other Lands and Tenements, adjoining or contiguous to bold navigable Water, all at reasonable Rents.

Any Person or Persons, capable of undertaking the Building of a Ship, at the Subscriber's Landing on *Nanticoke*, Burthen about 300 Tons, may meet with suitable Encouragement from him or Capt. *Winder Montgomery*, who is appointed Superintendant of the affair. The Plank, Timber, Iron, Provisions, &c. to be furnished by

FRANCIS LEE.

January 30, 1746-7.

STRAYED from the Subscriber at the Head of *South River*, on the 3d of *January* last, near one of Mr. *William Chapman's* Quarters, near to *London Town*, a likely young Black Horse; has a Hope well set, has a Star in his Forehead, one white Foot behind, and is branded very plain with S H on his near Shoulder and Buttock: He had on at the same Time a good Traveller's Saddle with a brass Pummel, a Curb Bridle, a green Stripped Cloth Housing not very much wore, one of the Stirrups is of Brass, the other of Iron. Whoever brings the said Horse, with the Furniture, to the Subscriber, shall have ten Shillings Reward, if found in this County; or if in any other, twenty Shillings, paid by

STEPHEN HOGGINS.

January, 26, 1746-7.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, on the Second Day of *December* last, from his Plantation called *Gibjon*, upon the Head of *Patuxent* River, commonly called *Snowden's* River, a hired Servant Man named *Roger Conner*. He is an *Irish* Man of a middle Stature, well set, and of a sandy Complexion; Had on when he went away a blue fearnothing Pea Jacket, and old Felt Hat, Osnaburgs Shirt and Trowsers: He is very Talkative and speaks loud, especially in Liquor.

Whoever will secure the said *Roger Conner* and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows.

WILLIAM CUMMING.

N. B. The said *Conner* has a Discharge from the Subscriber; but since that has Contracted again for another Year.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 9th of *January*, a Servant Man named *William Burn*, by Trade a Barber. He had on when he went away, a dark Kersey Coat, and an old red Cloth Jacket with brass Buttons, an Osnabrig Shirt, and Country Cloth Breeches, a pair of Check Spatterdashes and an old Felt Hat and Wig. He Stole his Indentures, took a black Horse, and may probably have a forg'd Pass.

Whoever Secures the said Servant, and brings him to *Calvert* County Court House, shall have Three Pounds Reward beside what the Law allows.

JAMES DOWTEN.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, a Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, lying on *Back* River in *Baltimore* County. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the said Land, may be inform'd of the Terms of Sale, by applying to

WALTER DULANY.

December 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of *Christ Church* in *Calvert* County, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every Month, for that Purpose.

Signed *per* Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register.

Charlestown, South Carolina, Nov. 19.

This Morning sail'd for England, his Majesty's Ship Tartar, commanded by Henry Ward, Esq; She has on board a vast Treasure for the Merchants, and several Passengers, amongst whom are, the Hon. Benj. Whitaker, Esq; Chief Justice of this Province, Sir James Home, Bart. and the Lady of Capt. Ueting, deceased.—Several Ships are sail'd under Convoy of the Tartar; and our Coasts are now without a Guard-ship.

They write from Bermuda, that their new Governor is daily expected there, and is to come in the Man of War that carries Lord Fairfax to his Government of Virginia.

Nov. 17. Yesterday arrived the Schooner Charles belonging to this Port. She was taken the 1st Instant, 2 Leagues to the Northward of the Bar of St. Augustine, by the Boat of a French Privateer Schooner, commanded by Mons. Bruneau, and two Days afterwards was recovered out of the Enemy's Possession by the signal Bravery and Resolution of the Mate, Mr. Samuel Coon. The Reader may depend on the truth of every Circumstance of the following Relation. The Captain and Passengers were carried on board the Privateer, and the Mate, two Men, a Boy, and a Negro, met with very scurvy Treatment, the Hands of the Lieutenant, two French Men, and a Spaniard, to whom the Care of the Prize was committed. The Mate having observ'd that the Charles outsail'd the Privateer, proposed several Times to the People to surprize the Enemy, and recover the Vessel, but the white Men obstinately refused to be concerned in the Enterprize, and the Negro gave but a faint Consent. However Mr. Coon resolved to make the Attempt by himself, and happily accomplish'd his Purpose in this Manner. On the 3d Instant, early in the Morning, the Privateer and her Prize weighed and stood out to Sea. About 8 o' Clock (at which time the Schooner was near a mile ahead of the Privateer) the Lieutenant ordered the Vessel to be put about, and as he and another Frenchman were going to haul aft the Main sheet, the Mate, who was then in the Boat, knocked them both down with a Handspike. He then hoped to matter the other two with less Violence, and accordingly gave one of them only a slight Push, and ordered them both into the Forecastle. But they ran forward, snatched up a Couple of Handspikes, and returned upon the Mate, who made a Stroke at one of them, but missed him, and received a Blow upon his Head and Shoulders, which knocked him down the Hatchway. The Frenchman attempted to repeat his Blow, but struck the Fore Boom, which gave the Mate Time to recover himself and knock down one of the remaining two. Then the other ran towards the Cabbin, probably with a View to arm himself with a Cutlash or Pistols; but the Negro Fellow, who was standing near the Cabbin Door, catched him in his Arms, and prevented his entering the Cabbin. Upon the Mate's coming up, the Frenchman disengaged himself from the Negro and ran forward, the Mate pursued and knocked him down also, and having thus cleared the Stage, *without any Assistance from his Countrymen*, he made all the Sail he could, and in four Hours lost the Sight of the Privateer. The third Day after, he arrived off this Bar, where his Vessel has lain during the late hazy Weather. The Blows received by the Lieutenant and one of the Frenchmen proved mortal, but the other two soon coming to themselves, and calling for Quarter, Mr. Coon dressed their Wounds, and took all possible Care of them.

November 24. We have Advice from some of our Traders, that the Choctaw Indians (for many Years past in the French Interest) have invited them into their Towns to trade, promising them a Guard of 400 Men; and as a Testimony of their good Intentions, those who invited our Traders, brought with them the Scalps of three Frenchmen.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Printing-Office in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.